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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

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I. BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

1. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is comprised of its member republics Serbia and Montenegro. It lies in the south-east of the European continent and in the central part of the Balkan peninsula, covering 102,173 sq. kilometres. Geographically, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a Balkan, Central-European, Mediterranean and trans-Danubian country. It borders on eight states: Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Italy and on the former Yugoslav republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia.

2. According to the 1991 census the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has a population of 10,394,026.[1/] Of that figure, 9,778,991 live in the Republic of Serbia, and 615,035 in the Republic of Montenegro. Average population density is 101.18 per sq. km.

Population breakdown by nationality

TOTAL	10,394,026
Serbs	6,504,048
Montenegrins	519,766
Yugoslavs	349,784
Albanians	1,714,768
Hungarians	344,147
Muslims	336,025
Croats	111,650
Romanies	143,519
Slovaks	66,863
Romanians	42,364
Macedonians	47,118
Bulgarians	26,922
Others[2/]	213,974

3. Of the total population figure, 5,194,261 are men and 5,199,765 are women. The youngest population, i.e. persons under 14, make up 25 per cent, and those in the 65+ group 9.9 per cent of the total. In 1990 there were 155,022 live births in Yugoslavia or 14.7 per thousand of the population. Of the total number of live births, 80,541 were male and 74,481 were female. The fertility rate is 2.1 per cent. A total of 97,665 persons or 9.3 per thousand of the population died. Of that figure, 52,419 were men and 45,246 were women. Infant mortality stood at 3,537, with a larger share of male infants (1,921) in relation to females (1,616). There were 955 still births, 528 males and 427 females. The natural increment of 1990 was 57,357 or 5.4 per cent with 28,122 males and 29,235 females. The average age of the population is 35 years, 33.9 years for men and 36 for women. Life expectancy for live births in 1990 was 71.7 years with 69.1 for men and 74.3 for women.

1/ The 1991 census has not been processed in all its segments to date. Thus, in presenting statistical information the latest available figures are provided. The 1991 census has not been conducted fully in Kosovo and Metohija (due to the refusal of the Albanian population to take part), so that figures for the Albanian population are estimates made according to a verified statistical methodology.

2/ The item "others" includes Wallachians (17,810), Ruthenians (18,339), Turks (11,501), Bunyevtsi (21,434), Jews (1,230), Greeks (1,018), etc. as well as nationally uncommitted persons.

4. The national currency is the dinar (YUD).

5. The Yugoslav economic situation is extremely grave. Gross social product and production, and the volume of foreign trade are falling. The main causes of that situation are the United Nations sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and suspended ties with the former Yugoslav republics, etc. This among other reasons, has, led to a drastic drop in living standards, hyper inflation and adverse overall conditions in the sphere of social services and social security.

6. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has 3,947 km of railway lines, 1,339 km of which have been electrified. There are 47,460 km of constructed roads, including 6,400 km of main highways, 1,250 km of regional roads, and local roads, which account for the biggest share of 28,540 km. In the area of transport, Yugoslavia has 37 aircraft, 1 passenger and 37 maritime cargo ships, and 8 passenger and 590 cargo ships for internal waterway traffic. By the end of 1990, there were 1,405,455 registered passenger vehicles, 13,133 coaches and 92,874 trucks.

7. Rural settlements prevail over urban ones in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, accounting for 78.5 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively, and mixed-type settlements account for 17.1 per cent.

8. The total number of households stands at 2,711,453. Four-member households predominate, with 613,722, while there are 358,968 single households.

9. Of the total 1981 population figure (9,897,986) the labour active population makes up slightly less than half or 4,428,228 (44.7 per cent). The share of men in that number is twice of that of women or 2,747,421 as compared to 1,680,807. Farmers account for more than a half or 58.3 per cent of the labour active population.

10. The number of gainfully-employed persons (including pensioners, beneficiaries of real estate property revenues, recipients of relief, etc.) stands at 754,144, with slightly more men (397,283) than women (359,861). Of the total number of dependants (4,671,273), almost half of the population, women account for by far the largest share with 2,918,562. The number of male dependants is 1,752,211.

11. The social sector in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia employed a total of 2,707,000 persons, in 1990 of whom 1,045,000 were women. Private sector employment stood at 66,000, including 26,000 women. The preliminary figures under the 1991 census show private sector employment to have tripled, reflecting the privatization trend of socially-owned capital and the development of a market economy framework in Yugoslavia.

12. The rate of unemployment is 20.5 per cent. According to preliminary indicators for 1991, 714,224 persons were in search of jobs in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, half of them women (374,176). Of that number, the majority were university degree holders, post-secondary school graduates and secondary vocational school graduates (283,700, of whom 165,600 were women). The number of unskilled workers in search of employment is also large - 241,900 including 125,700 women or close to half.

13. Yugoslavia has 21,235 employed physicians and the physician-to-patient ratio is 1 to 500. There are 4,702 dentists and 2,698 pharmacists. The number of hospital beds is 60,808, i.e. one hospital bed per 172 inhabitants.

14. Towards the end of 1990 the housing fund consisted of 3,207,000 dwellings. Currently the privatization of the fund is under way through purchases by tenancy title holders. The average indoor area per tenant is 19 sq.m.; 96.9 per cent of dwellings have electrical fittings and 69.4 per cent have plumbing and 53.6 per cent thereof have bathrooms.

15. According to the 1981 census, of the 8,258,032 inhabitants aged over 10 7,368,029 were literate, slightly more men (3,885,984) than women (3,482,045). In this population group, 10.8 per cent were illiterate, and the share of women being four times that of men, i.e. 16.78 per cent and 4.61 per cent respectively.

16. On the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, according to the preliminary 1991 census figures, there are 5,075 elementary schools, 565 secondary schools, 63 post-secondary schools and 84 institutions of higher learning. During 1990, 143,345 students completed compulsory elementary education, 93,408 secondary schooling; 7,930 students received post-secondary school certificates and 11,320 university diplomas; 1,018 candidates acquired master's and 483 doctoral degrees.

17. Under the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the official language in Yugoslavia is the Serbian language, of both Ekavian and Iekavian dialects. The Cyrillic script and the Latin script are in official use in accordance with the Constitution and the law. The languages and scripts of national minorities are also in official use in the areas of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia inhabited by national minorities.

18. In 1981, the majority of the population (7,639,886) used Serbian as their mother tongue. Among the national minority languages, the Albanian language is the most widespread (spoken by 1,351,894) followed by Hungarian (374,864).

Statistical breakdown of the population by mother tongue (1981)

Serbian	7,639,886	Ruthenian	16,231
Macedonian	30,063	Slovak	67,621
Slovene	8,759	Turkish	16,393
Albanian	1,351,894	Ukrainian	2,023
Bulgarian	35,299	Wallachian	129,614
Czech	1,970	Danish	899
Greek	939	English	750
Italian	436	Dutch	123
Jewish	40	Norwegian	273
Hungarian	374,864	Swedish	416
German	3,883	Russian	1,911
Polish	858	Other languages	2,485
Romany	93,125	Unknown	59,163
Romanian	56,499		

19. In 1991 the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, had 64 radio stations, including eight in the Republic of Montenegro and 56 in the Republic of Serbia, with a total of 1,877,000 radio subscribers. The television network comprises six television centres of which one is in the Republic of Montenegro and five are in the Republic of Serbia, with the number of television subscribers totalling 1,699,000.

20. A total of 801 magazines and newspapers are published in Yugoslavia, including 11 dailies, 105 weeklies, 149 bi-weeklies and 269 monthlies, while the other magazines are published in other time periods or occasionally. The majority of these papers are in the Serbian language (692 out of 801), 18 magazines and papers are published in the Albanian language, 25 in Hungarian, 2 in Bulgarian, 6 in Czech and Slovak, 5 in Romanian, 6 in Ruthenian and 3 in Turkish. Four papers or magazines are published in English and 22 have several different language editions. Of the total number of magazines (505), 410 are in Serbian. As for the national minorities' languages, the number of Albanian-language magazines is the largest (14), followed by those in Hungarian, Czech and Slovak - six in each. Twenty-six magazines are published in English and there are 25 magazines with several different language editions.

21. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1991 the number of convicted adults stood at 35,756. The majority were convicted for traffic offences (8,307), or offences against life and limb (5,911), while 800 persons were found guilty of criminal offences against human and civil freedoms and rights and 29 others of offences against the social order and national security. In the same period, 2,563 adolescents were convicted, 1,999 of them for property offences; 1,066 reformatory measures were imposed against adolescents under 16 and 1,490 reformatory measures against older adolescents. Seven teenager reformatory camp sentences were also given to older adolescents.

22. Fines were most common and were meted out in 14,053 cases as opposed to 12,580 prison sentences. Of the total number of convicted persons (35,756), a large number received a suspended sentence (14,053). The Constitution (art. 212) stipulates explicitly that criminal offences prescribed by federal legislation may not carry the death penalty. This means that the death sentence, under the positive Yugoslav criminal legislation, may be pronounced solely for the worst felonies prescribed in the criminal codes of the member republics, and particularly for the worst cases of homicide and armed and premeditated robbery.

II. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

A. Political history and framework

23. The migration of the South Slavs to the Balkan peninsula ended in the early 7th century when a process of state-forming, comparable to that in evidence in Western Europe began. The more noteworthy entities created by the South Slavs up to the 14th century include the Croatian state in the 10th and 11th centuries; Tsar Samuil's Macedonia (976-1014); Bosnia towards the end of the 14th century; and the Nemanjic dynasty's Serbian state from the early 13th to the mid-14th centuries, which under the rule of Tzar Dushan encompassed close to two thirds of the entire Balkan peninsula.

24. The Turkish and Austro-Hungarian conquests brought this process to a halt and it was not revived until after the two Serbian uprisings in 1804 and 1815 and the forming of the Principality of Serbia. At the 1875 Berlin Congress, the Principalities of Serbia and Montenegro gained their independence, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire was allowed to annex Bosnia-Herzegovina.

25. In the 19th century the idea of the unification of the South Slavs, promoted by liberated Serbia, began to take root. Its aim was the liberation of all South Slavs from foreign rule and the founding of a common state. It was not before the end of the First World War, in the course of which Serbia and

Montenegro had suffered extreme casualties and fought bravely side by side with the allies, that the conditions were created for this idea to materialize.

26. Yugoslavia came into being on 1 December 1918 as a result of the unification of Serbia (following its unification with the Kingdom of Montenegro), with the South Slav peoples - the Slovenes, the Croats and the Serbs - who had up to that time lived in what was the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. The unification was completed under the Serbian Karadjordejevic dynasty, and the first name given to the common State was the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In international terms, the new State was an extension of the Kingdom of Serbia, having inherited its international personality and commitments, as well as the obligations of the Kingdom of Montenegro.

27. In early 1929, the name of the State was altered to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Apart from unstable economic conditions and political disarray following King Aleksandar's assassination in Marseilles in 1934, the State was severely shaken by Croatian separatism, which brought about the forming of a separate administrative unit - the Banovina Hrvatska in 1939 on the eve of the Second World War.

28. Following the attack by German, Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian fascist units in April 1941 and a short-lived resistance, the Army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia capitulated, and the Government fled the country. The occupiers dismembered the country, and from parts of Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia, what was known as the Independent State of Croatia was formed.

29. In mid-1941, the Yugoslav peoples rose up in arms for the liberation of the country. Towards the end of the war in 1944, with the support of the allies, a joint interim government was formed, of representatives of the Communist movement and of the Royal Government in exile. In November 1945 elections were held for a Constitutional Assembly which proclaimed the State of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on 29 November 1945. At these elections, as well as at subsequent ones, what remained of bourgeois parties was eliminated and the multiparty system was replaced by the rule of the Communist party. The State of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia continued the international legal personality of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

30. The new State was constituted as a federation of six republics whose order and internal borders were established during the war by the organs of the Communist Party. The following were established as federal units (republics): Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia (of which the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Autonomous Region of Kosovo were integral parts). In drawing administrative borders between the federal units the borderlines of pre-war administrative regions were mainly used, but without any legal act to verify them. One of the federal units (Bosnia-Herzegovina) was formed as an equitable community of its constituent peoples (Serbs and Croats) and nationalities, rather than on the ethnic principle, while Croatia was constituted as a community of two constituent peoples - the Croats and the Serbs. In Yugoslavia, the Muslims attained the status of a nation after 1968. Just as in the case of the other four republics - Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia and Macedonia - the ethnic principle was not taken into consideration in determining the borders between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina either, so that each of the federal units remained populated by persons belonging to one or more of the other Yugoslav peoples, not to mention numerous ethnic minorities. These facts, which were not accorded due attention by the communist authorities at the time the Yugoslav federation was formed posed almost insurmountable

problems when it came to delimitation with the seceded former Yugoslav republics.

31. During its four and a half decades of existence, socialist Yugoslavia underwent a brief period of administrative socialism and a longer period of a specific form of self-management socialism. Certain results were achieved in economic and overall social relations which were over and above the level of those registered in East European socialist countries, which also holds for the extent of democratization and the state of human rights and freedoms. Of course, behind the scene of what appeared to be an ideal society, many real problems persisted, including in particular unsettled inter-nationality relations, unsatisfactory economic conditions and certain other destabilizing factors.

32. After the death of President Tito in 1980, the Communist regime did not succeed in addressing the accumulated problems and providing an efficient process of social and economic reforms. The League of Communists fell apart in January 1990 and the state crisis gathered momentum. The attempts of the federal and republic leaderships to transform the Yugoslav federation and find a peaceful solution to the crisis were without results.

33. In June 1991, referring to their right to secession and encouraged openly by certain foreign countries, Slovenia and Croatia proclaimed their independence. In December 1990, Croatia adopted its Constitution, under which, for the first time since 1945, the Serbs were divested of the status of one of the two constituent peoples in that republic. The Yugoslav Army intervened in a small measure in Slovenia, while its engagement in Croatia was designed to protect the Serb population there. The international community proceeded prematurely to recognize Slovenia and Croatia, and the example of the seceded republics was soon followed by Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, whose leaderships also declared independence.

34. Proceeding from the uninterrupted personality of Yugoslavia and the voluntary association of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro, and further to the motions and agreement reached by the Parliaments of these two republics, the Federal Chamber of the Assembly adopted the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 27 April 1992. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was thus formed as a sovereign federal State comprised of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro as its equal members.

35. In May 1992 multi-party elections for deputies to the bi-cameral Federal Assembly were held. In June the first president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was elected and in July the first prime minister.
On 20 December 1992, new early parliamentary and presidential elections were held at the federal, republic and local levels.

36. The member republics are constitutionally defined as states, sovereign in respect to all issues that fall, according to the Federal Constitution, within the competences of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They are autonomous in determining their organization of authority and within their competences may maintain international relations, establish their own representative offices in foreign States and conclude international agreements, however, not to the detriment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the other member republic. The Republic of Serbia adopted its Constitution on 9 September, and the Republic of Montenegro on 12 October 1992.